

Bringing Up Father  
Never Loses Its Keen Wit and  
Delightful Humor

# Richmond Times-Dispatch

Frank Carpenter  
Look for His Alaska Letter in  
the Sunday Times-Dispatch

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## SECOND POSITION OF GERMANS FALLS TO FRENCH HANDS

Represents Approximately  
Six-Mile Gain South  
of the Somme.

VILLAGE OF HEM ALSO  
CAPTURED BY ALLIES

British Apparently Fail to Ad-  
vance, but Lose None of  
Ground Already Won.

COMPARATIVE QUIET AT VERDUN

Talk Revived of Possible Entrance  
of Roumania into War on  
Side of Entente.

The entire second position of the  
Germans south of the Somme, over an  
extent of approximately six miles, has  
fallen into the hands of the French,  
who have also captured the village of  
Hem, near the northern extremity of  
their line, and have completed their  
conquest of Estrees.

The British line has apparently failed  
to advance, except slightly in certain  
sectors, as the British War Office puts  
it. None of the ground gained by the  
British has been lost, however, and the  
further statement that the fighting all  
along the battle front was mostly in  
the nature of local struggles for the  
possession of strong points would seem  
to indicate that each side is devoting  
particular attention to the organization  
of its positions and the strengthening  
of its hand for further attack or de-  
fense.

The number of German prisoners re-  
ported by the British and French has  
reached about 15,000, while the German  
casualties have been unofficially esti-  
mated at 20,000.

On their part the Germans report the  
taking of a considerable number of  
British soldiers.

COMPARATIVE QUIET  
SETTLES OVER VERDUN

Comparative quiet for the time being  
has settled over Verdun, although the  
bombardments continue. But the Ger-  
mans have opened a new attack on the  
French lines near the Lorraine front-  
ier, some miles to the east of Lun-  
eville. They delivered strong assaults  
against the French trenches in this  
sector, and entered them at three  
points, only to be driven out shortly  
afterwards.

A success of the first importance is  
reported by the Russians, who claim  
to have cut the railroad running from  
Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, to  
Kolatin. This is the main line of com-  
munication for the Austro-German  
forces defending Lemberg and allied  
military critics have insisted that the  
cutting of this railroad would compel  
the central power forces to fall back  
on a wide front, and place Lemberg in  
imminent peril.

The Russian War Office, in a late  
communication also claims the rout of  
the enemy forces on the right bank of  
the Dniester.

GERMANS CONFIDENT  
THEIR LINE WILL HOLD

Views expressed in Berlin respecting  
the Anglo-French offensive reflect con-  
fidence on the part of the Germans  
that the German line will hold, and  
that German control of the territory  
now occupied in France and Belgium  
will remain steadfast. The successes  
so far attained by the French and  
British are looked upon as of minor im-  
portance.

Talk has been revived of the possi-  
ble entrance of Roumania into the Eu-  
ropean War. Despatches tell of the  
recent decision of the Roumanian gov-  
ernment to act together hereafter. The at-  
titude is said to be in favor of the  
entente allies.

Constantinople officially reports that  
the Russians have been driven out of  
Kermanshah, in Western Persia, while  
the Russians claim to have broken the  
Turkish line east of Baiburt.

The number of Russian prisoners  
captured south of the Pripiat River in  
the month of June, according to the  
statement from Vienna by way of Ber-  
lin, reached more than 23,000 men.

FRENCH FORCES NOW IN  
OUTSKIRTS OF PERONNE

PARIS, July 5.—The full force of the  
French offensive is again being exerted  
both north and south of the Somme,  
principally southward. In this direc-  
tion the French are now in the out-  
skirts of Peronne, the great railway  
center which is their first objective in  
their effort to cut the German com-  
munications.

Somont farm, taken by the French,  
is only two miles from Peronne, and  
adjoins its suburban houses. The im-  
portance which the Germans attach to  
this point is shown in their fierce  
counterattack last night, when they  
rushed the French lines back to the  
village of Belloy-en-Santerre, which  
they momentarily held. This village  
lies between Aseillers and Estrees,  
both held by the French, so that the  
German rush temporarily made a dent  
in the advance. This dent was quickly  
straightened out when fierce hand-to-  
hand fighting placed the town again in  
French hands.

The number of German prisoners  
taken is now close to 10,000, while the  
extent of the munitions captured is  
shown in the fact that sixty guns were  
taken by a single army corps.

Meanwhile, the movement north of the  
Somme is necessarily retarded, in order  
that the French left wing may act  
simultaneously with the British right  
wing.

The British have been facing an ex-  
tremely heavy resistance, and larger  
German re-enforcements are still being  
rushed forward.

The French have now in some places  
(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## VIRGINIA TROOPS BEGIN LONG TRIP TO MEXICAN LINE

First Regiment Entrain  
This Morning, and Second  
Follows This Afternoon.

SIX TRAIN SECTIONS WILL  
CARRY MEN TO BROWNSVILLE

Guardsmen, Numbering 2,000  
Men and Officers, Will Reach  
Border About Monday.

CAMP IS THROGGED ALL DAY

Thousands Come to Say Farewell to  
Soldiers Ordered South as  
Frontier Patrol.

Under orders from the Department of  
the East, the troops of the Virginia  
National Guard, about 2,000 men and  
officers, will begin movement from  
Camp Henry Carter Stuart to the bor-  
der this morning at 7 o'clock. The  
First Regiment will entrain first. The  
Second Regiment will begin entrain-  
ment in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Each regiment will move in three sec-  
tions, each headed by a senior com-  
mand of a commissioned officer. The  
border will be reached about Monday.

The First Regiment struck camp  
this morning at 3 o'clock, being allowed  
four hours in which to load equipment  
and entrain. The Second Battalion,  
Major J. Palmer Bright commanding,  
will have the honor of moving first,  
Major Bright being the senior major  
in the regiment. The second section,  
carrying the First Battalion, Major  
Peyton commanding, will entrain at  
7:10 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as  
the tracks are cleared. The third sec-  
tion will be taken out at 7:30 o'clock,  
carrying regimental headquarters and  
the third battalion, all under Colonel  
W. J. Perry.

SECOND REGIMENT WILL  
ENTRAIN THIS AFTERNOON

The Second Regiment will begin  
movement this afternoon at 4 o'clock.  
The Second Battalion, commanded by  
Major Benjamin R. Harrison, will pro-  
ceed on the first section. The First  
Battalion, Major Leech commanding,  
and the Third Battalion and the regimental  
headquarters staff will travel on the  
third section, which will be under the  
personal command of Colonel Robert  
F. Leedy.

The First Regiment will be moved  
over the Seaboard Air Line, and will  
travel via Atlanta, Montgomery and  
New Orleans. The Second Regiment  
will be moved over the Southern Railway,  
traveling via Birmingham, Shreveport,  
Dallas and Houston to Brownsville.

The journey may take from three to five days,  
in view of the delay that may be in-  
curred by the weather. The camp quar-  
termaster, issued two days' rations,  
which will care for the troops en route  
and give them sustenance for the first  
few days in camp on the border.

Colonel Charles H. Consovo, pay-  
master, will issue 21 cents a day to  
every man sent forward, the money to  
be used for the purchase of liquid  
food.

Brigade headquarters was under or-  
ders to be ready to move the militiamen  
to El Paso, San Antonio or  
Brownsville, and four routes were  
mapped out by the War Department.

The First Regiment will run upon  
Route 2, passing through Atlanta, and  
the Second Regiment will be operated  
over Route 4, going through Birming-  
ham. The First Regiment will be  
transported in forty-eight cars, six-  
teen to a section, and the Second Regi-  
ment will be moved in fifty-one cars,  
seventeen to a section.

TROOPS WILL GO ABOARD  
IN R. F. & P. YARDS

Entrainment will be in the yards of  
the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Pot-  
omac Railroad, next to the Fair  
grounds. So far as possible, farewells  
will be forbidden at the time of entrain-  
ment. Movement will be made  
early in the morning, in case of the  
First Regiment, to avoid sorrowful  
parting. The Second Regiment cannot  
be moved before the afternoon, and the  
hour was set at 4 o'clock so that there  
might be a smaller lingering of those  
who come for the last kiss and the  
final word.

News that the movement forward  
was finally to begin traveled fast  
through camp and city. More than  
5,000 people visited the concentration  
point in the afternoon to bid their last  
adieu. More than a thousand men  
spent the afternoon in writing home  
from the Y. M. C. A. building. Blue-  
eyed youngsters from the shore of Ac-  
comac nibbled their pens while they  
were trying to gather their thoughts  
to cheer the mother at home, and  
sturdy mountaineers from the South-  
west chewed their pencils as they  
wrestled with faint ideas. All through  
the afternoon mothers and fathers  
traveled from tent to tent to say good-  
bye. Many of them had come from the  
far borders of the State. Mothers  
hugged sons upon whose cheeks a  
razor had never been drawn, and  
fathers, forgetting their former stern-  
ness, ran through the boys' curls drop-  
ping on the neck.

The whole camp was solemn. A young  
mountaineer who had never left his  
hills before collapsed in his mother's  
arms. Another who had spent his life  
on the water broke down when his  
sweetheart came for her farewell. But  
both gathered themselves together and  
managed to smile through their tears.

FIELD HOSPITAL CORPS  
REMAINS A WHILE LONGER

When the troops move out to-day  
the whole inner field will be deserted.  
The Field Hospital Corps, Captain  
Horland commanding, will remain on  
(Continued on Third Page.)

# CARRANZA'S FRIENDLY REPLY OPENS WAY TO NEGOTIATIONS



Troopers released by Carranza after capture at Carrizal and detention in prison, grouped smiling and happy on the United States end of the Spillbury, United States scout and interpreter, who was also held captive with troopers by Carranza forces. Upon their arrival on American soil each cavalrman was presented with a bouquet and then given a kerosene bath and a pair of blue overalls and a jacket to match.

## MOBILE AND PENSACOLA CUT OFF BY HURRICANE

Efforts to Learn Extent of Storm  
That Sweeps Inland From  
Gulf Fruitless.

SOME LOSS OF LIFE FEARED

Anxiety Felt for Residents and Tour-  
ists on Low Coast Points.—L. & N.  
Annuls All Trains Out of New Or-  
leans Because of Washouts.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—With Mo-  
bile and Pensacola cut off from all com-  
munication since morning, efforts to  
learn the extent of the hurricane that  
swept inland from the Gulf early to-day  
have been fruitless. High winds and  
tides were reported from many coast  
points east of here, but, with the excep-  
tion of small shipping, the damage  
seemed to have been nominal.

Communication with Pensacola was  
lost at 9:30 o'clock this morning,  
shortly after word had come from there  
that the wind was blowing seventy-two  
miles an hour and increasing in ve-  
locity. All wires to Mobile failed at  
11 o'clock, at which time a seventy-  
mile-an-hour gale was blowing there.

Attempts to get in touch with these  
points by wireless have failed.

The center of the main hurricane  
early to-night, according to estimates  
by Weather Bureau officials, was  
thought to be still in the Gulf about  
150 or 200 miles off the southeast Louisi-  
ana coast, and moving at probably  
eighty miles an hour. Weather Bureau  
officials, however, said it was impossi-  
ble to give the location or velocity  
accurately.

ANXIETY FELT FOR PEOPLE  
AT LOW POINTS ON COAST

Some anxiety was felt here for resi-  
dents and tourists at Grand Isle, on the  
southeast Louisiana coast, and also for  
residents of Barataria and surrounding  
low country along the Gulf, where it  
was feared the high tides and wind  
might cause loss of life.

As soon as the hurricane warning  
was ordered by the Washington  
Weather Bureau to-day the local bureau  
sent out warnings, by telephone, tele-  
graph, by boats and courier, to all  
places which might be exposed to the  
storm, and it was believed most of the  
people in the lowlands were given time  
to move to places of safety.

The Louisville and Nashville annulled  
all trains out of New Orleans to-night,  
owing to washouts. Railroad officials,  
however, said they expected to run  
trains to Mobile and through trains by  
to-morrow morning.

HUGHES IN NEW YORK

Agrees to Liberal Representation of  
Progressive Party on His Cam-  
paign Committee.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Charles E.  
Hughes, here on a two days' trip from  
his summer home at Bridgehampton,  
to-day approved the proposal of his  
advisors to have a liberal representa-  
tion of the Progressive party on his  
campaign committee. This committee  
virtually will have entire charge of the  
campaign. The tentative program calls  
for a committee of seventeen, of whom  
ten will be members of the executive  
committee of the Republican National  
Committee. Of the remaining seven,  
probably five will be Progressive lead-  
ers.

In a long conference with Chairman  
Wilcox, of the national committee, Mr.  
Hughes outlined his proposed program  
providing for the opening of the cam-  
paign with a five weeks' trip to the  
Pacific Coast, beginning early in Aug-  
ust.

## Carranza's Reply to United States Very Conciliatory

Gives Assurances of Desire  
to Reach Friendly Ad-  
justment of Diffi-  
culties.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The reply  
of the de facto government of Mexico  
to the demands of the United States,  
conciliatory in terms and giving as-  
surances of a desire to reach a friend-  
ly adjustment of the difficulties be-  
tween the two countries, was delivered  
to the State Department to-day by a  
Mexican embassy attaché.

Brief and free from all superfluous  
language of diplomacy, the communi-  
cation points to the release of the  
American troopers captured at Carrizal  
as proof of the Mexican govern-  
ment's sincere desire to avoid a con-  
flict, states as the outstanding issue  
the reasonable belief of the United  
States that the insecurity of its front-  
ier is a source of difficulty, and, on the  
other hand, the belief of the Mexican  
government that the presence of Ameri-  
can troops in Mexico is a trespass on  
that country's sovereignty and the im-  
mediate cause of trouble.

In offering to consider in a "quick  
and practical way" the remedies which  
should be applied, the note gives notice  
that Mexico has accepted in principle  
Latin-American offers of mediation,  
and awaits information that the  
United States is disposed to accept  
mediation, or still is of the belief that  
the same results may be attained by  
direct negotiation.

HOPES UNITED STATES WILL  
TAKE SIMILAR STEPS

Assurances are given that in the  
meantime the de facto government will  
employ every effort to avoid a recur-  
rence of incidents which would com-  
plicate and aggravate the situation,  
and the hope is expressed that the  
United States will endeavor to have its  
military and civil authorities do like-  
wise.

This is the reply of Carranza to the  
demand of the United States for a  
statement of his intentions. A specific  
response to the question of whether he  
stands upon the instructions to General  
Treviso to attack American troops  
moving other than northward is  
evaded, and there is no mention of the  
reprand administered by Secretary  
Lansing in his note of June 20 on ac-  
count of the offensive insinuations and  
language contained in Carranza's last  
communication demanding recall of  
the American troops.

Although the note is signed by Gen-  
eral Aguilar, Foreign Minister, officials  
of the Mexican embassy believe it was  
dictated by General Carranza himself.

The text of the note follows:  
"Washington, D. C., July 4, 1916.  
"Mr. Secretary.—I have the honor to  
transmit in continuation the text of a  
note I have just received from my gov-  
ernment with instructions to present it  
to Your Excellency:  
"Mr. Secretary.—Referring to the  
notes of June 20 and 25 last, I have the  
honor to say to Your Excellency that  
the immediate release of the Carrizal  
Prisoners was a further proof of the  
sincerity of the desires of this govern-  
ment to reach a pacific and satisfactory  
arrangement of present difficulties. This  
government is anxious to solve the  
present conflict, and it would be un-  
just if its attitude were misinter-  
preted.  
"It was also the Mexican govern-

## RAMOS KILLED IN BATTLE WITH VILLA FOLLOWERS

Carranza General Fights Until Shot  
Down, Cheering His Men  
to the Last.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES

Encounter Continues During Day at  
Corral Ranch, Southwest of Jimi-  
nez.—Greater Part of Government  
Command Dead or Wounded.

CHIHUAHUA (via El Paso Junction,  
Tex.), July 5.—General Ignacio Ramos  
was killed in a fierce and bloody bat-  
tle that raged all yesterday between  
a small force of de facto troops and  
a large band of Villa followers at Cor-  
ral Ranch, fifteen miles southwest of  
Jiminez. Both sides suffered heavy  
losses.

Rather than retire to Jiminez with-  
out carrying out his orders, which were  
not to return unless he was able to  
report success, General Ramos fought  
in his entrenchments until killed,  
cheering his men on to the last.

The Carranza troops were surrounded  
on Monday at daybreak, and for more  
than twelve hours held their position  
against heavy odds in the hope that  
re-enforcements soon would arrive.

SURVIVORS RETIRE WITH  
WOUNDED TO JIMINEZ

At nightfall, after their leader had  
been killed, and the greater part of  
the command killed or wounded, the  
survivors retired to Jiminez with their  
wounded.

Three times during the day the Villa  
men dashed through heavy fire to the  
edge of the Carranza trenches, but  
were unable to take them.

Re-enforcements, which had been or-  
dered to join General Ramos at Cor-  
ral, were delayed by a wreck near  
Ortiz, and the proposed general offen-  
sive against the Villa forces did not  
materialize.

After the Corral clash the garrison  
at Santa Rosalia was rushed south to  
guard Jiminez against any attack. In  
the meantime, 2,000 troops, including  
the famous brigade of Dominguez Arre-  
ta, were sent south to attack the forces  
which cut off General Ramos's com-  
mand. General Maclovio Garcia, who  
is in charge of this campaign, is keep-  
ing in close communication with Gen-  
eral Trevino.

GERMAN LOSSES, 60,000

Estimate Based on Number of Prisoners  
Taken Thus Far in Anglo-  
French Offensive.

PIESS CAMP IN FRANCE, July 5.  
noon (via London).—The total number  
of prisoners taken thus far in the  
Anglo-French offensive probably has  
reached 15,000. Judging from these  
figures, the German losses as a whole  
it is estimated here, have been at least  
60,000.

The British have taken eleven guns.  
The relatively small number captured  
is due to the fact that the Germans, in  
anticipation of the attack, withdrew  
their guns to longer ranges.

It is reported by prisoners that the  
Germans are sending in reserves  
hastily from many points on the  
western front.

Call for Bank Statements.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Com-  
ptroller of the Currency to-day issued  
a call for the condition of all national  
banks at the close of business Fri-  
day, June 30.

## PARLEYS BETWEEN TWO GOVERNMENTS MAY BE RESUMED

Washington Expects This to  
Be Next Step in Mexi-  
can Situation.

NO FORMAL COMMENT  
MADE BY OFFICIALS

President, After Studying Reply,  
Will Determine Course  
to Be Pursued.

LANSING PLANS LONG VACATION

State Department Satisfied With Defi-  
nition of Matters as Outlined  
in Communication.

Part of National Guard  
to Be Sent Into Mexico

COLUMBUS, N. M., July 5.—Parts  
of the Massachusetts and New Mex-  
ico National Guard organizations  
mobilized here will be sent into  
Mexico within the next few days  
to assist in guarding General Persh-  
ing's line of communication. This  
was announced officially at military  
headquarters here late to-day.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Early re-  
sumption of friendly diplomatic con-  
versations with the de facto govern-  
ment of Mexico to the end that peace  
and order may be restored in Northern  
Mexico and along the border, is ex-  
pected here to be the next step of the  
United States in its relations with its  
southern neighbor.

The crisis precipitated by Villa's raid  
on Columbus, N. M., and culminating in  
the fight at Carrizal, Mex., between  
American and Mexican troops, appeared  
to-night to have been dissipated by an  
amicable note from General Carranza  
presented during the day by his am-  
bassador-designate here.

The note proposes that the differ-  
ences between the governments be set-  
tled by mediation or direct negoti-  
ations. It is remarkable for its brev-  
ity, its restrained and friendly tone,  
and for the absolute lack of any of  
the strong, even insolent language  
which characterized the last two com-  
munications from the de facto gov-  
ernment. It treats as a closed incident  
the exchange of unfriendly com-  
munications which brought war al-  
most within sight.

No formal comment on the note was  
obtainable from State Department of-  
ficials. A copy was forwarded to the  
White House immediately on its re-  
ceipt, and President Wilson will de-  
termine the course to be pursued. Sec-  
retary Lansing to-day completed his  
preparation for a month's vacation to  
begin on Friday, and this is believed  
to indicate a feeling on his part that  
the crisis is over.

MAY DEAL DIRECTLY WITH  
CARRANZA GOVERNMENT

As a matter of general principle,  
the Washington government has  
favored mediation of any dispute suit-  
able for such procedure. There is  
every indication, however, that in the  
present instance it will be deemed de-  
sirable to conduct forthcoming nego-  
tiations directly with the Carranza  
government.

Members of the Latin-American dip-  
lomatic corps are expected to make in-  
quiry soon as to the attitude of the  
Washington government, in view of the  
statement of the Mexican Foreign Of-  
fice that it awaits only a decision here  
as to whether mediation or direct ne-  
gotiations would be preferable. Indi-  
cations to-night were that the inquiries  
would be met with assurances that  
the two governments had reached the  
stage where they would not find it  
necessary to call upon the friendly ser-  
vices of their neighbor States.

It is not known whether a formal  
reply to General Carranza's note is  
contemplated. Diplomatic usage does  
not call for one, and many officials feel  
that more can be accomplished through  
informal discussion between Mr. Ar-  
redondo and Counselor Polk, who will  
act as secretary in Mr. Lansing's ab-  
sence. It is understood Mr. Arredon-  
do plans to call at the department to-  
morrow to say good-by to Secretary  
Lansing before the latter's departure.  
Probably the preliminary steps neces-  
sary for the inauguration of the in-  
formal discussion will be taken then.

ENTIRELY SATISFIED WITH  
DEFINITION OF MATTERS

State Department officials appeared  
entirely satisfied with the definition  
of the matters to be settled outlined in  
the new Mexican note. It is presented  
in this language, as translated at the  
embassy:

"The American government believes,  
reasonably, that the insecurity of its  
frontier is a source of difficulty, and the  
Mexican government on its part be-  
lieves that the stay of troops on Mexi-  
can territory, aside from being a  
trespass on the sovereignty of Mexico,  
is the immediate cause of the conflicts.  
Therefore, the withdrawal of American  
troops on the one hand and protection  
of the frontier on the other are the

July 6, 1916 (w)